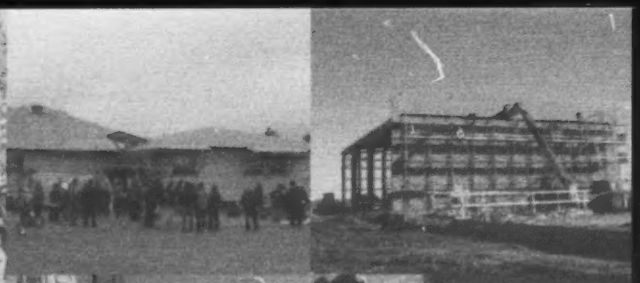

MACA UPDATE

FALL 2012

Northwest Territories Municipal and Community Affairs

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Introduction

Every fall, the Department of Municipal and Community Affairs (MACA) publishes and distributes the MACA Update to community governments. The purpose of the MACA Update is to provide community governments with an indication of the level of funding they can anticipate for the coming year. Please note that the funding projections included in this document are subject to approval by the Legislative Assembly.

The information contained in this document can be very useful for community governments, especially in those cases where the fiscal calendars of the Government of the Northwest Territories and the community government are different. Therefore, MACA strives to include as much information as possible to assist community governments with their planning.

The information provided in MACA Update also includes information on funding projections, new and existing programs, services and initiatives, and information on MACA policies and legislation that have recently been changed or are currently under review.

I hope that you find this year's MACA Update useful. If you have questions about the information included in this document, please contact your Regional Superintendent for more information

Honourable
Minister

Robert C. McLeod
of Municipal and Community Affairs

Financial Projections and Information

MACA adheres to the provisions of the Community Government Funding Policy , an Executive Council policy, to allocate funding to community governments for operations and maintenance, water and sewer services, and community public infrastructure. Projected funding for community governments in 2013-2014 is not considered f nal until formal approval has been received by the Legislative Assembly.

In addition to the funding described above, MACAlso annually provides community governments with funding to support speci f c costs; refer to page 6 for projected 2013-2014 funding for the following purposes:

- Mobile Equipment – assists Designated First Nation Authorities with the purchase of mobile equipment.
- Utility Funding – assists Designated First Nation Authorities with the utility costs of the community public infrastructure in their community.
- Seniors/Disabled Property Tax Rebate – support for rebates to ratepayers who are senior citizens or disabled.
- Grants-in-Lieu of Property Taxes – provides a grant-in-lieu of property taxes for Government of the Northwest Territories infrastructure located within cities, towns and villages.
- Property Tax Grant Program – provides a grant to most non-tax-based community governments equivalent to the amount of property taxes actually paid by residents in the prior taxation year.

In addition to the above programs, MACA also administers the Gas Tax Agreement on behalf of the Government of Canada. This Agreement provides all communities with funding for environmentally sustainable municipal infrastructure as well as strengthening the ability of a community government to effectively manage their infrastructure. Please refer to the Gas Tax Agreement at www.maca.gov.nt.ca for additional information and details regarding the Gas Tax Agreement.

Operations and Maintenance Funding[1]

Community	Actual 2012-2013	Proposed 2013-2014	Proposed 2014-2015
Aklavik	1,512,000	1,557,000	1,557,000
Behchoko	1,823,000	1,870,000	1,870,000
Colville Lake	759,000	789,000	789,000
Deline	1,449,000	1,483,000	1,483,000
Dettah	512,000	551,000	551,000
Enterprise	748,000	748,000	748,000
Fort Good Hope	1,454,000	1,495,000	1,495,000
Fort Liard	1,204,000	1,251,000	1,251,000
Fort McPherson	1,476,000	1,499,000	1,499,000
Fort Providence	1,228,000	1,272,000	1,272,000
Fort Resolution	990,000	1,012,000	1,012,000
Fort Simpson	1,443,000	1,475,000	1,475,000
Fort Smith	1,693,000	1,740,000	1,740,000
Gameti	1,153,000	1,192,000	1,192,000
Hay River	1,902,000	1,945,000	1,945,000
Hay River Reserve	604,000	629,000	629,000
Inuvik	2,585,000	2,630,000	2,630,000
Jean Marie River	502,000	519,000	519,000
Kakisa	415,000	427,000	427,000
Lutselk'e	714,000	746,000	746,000
Nahanni Butte	549,000	566,000	566,000
Norman Wells	1,116,000	1,166,000	1,166,000
Paulatuk	1,601,000	1,655,000	1,655,000
Sachs Harbour	1,441,000	1,487,000	1,487,000
Trout Lake	540,000	553,000	553,000
Tsiigehtchic	1,323,000	1,368,000	1,368,000
Tuktoyaktuk	1,632,000	1,697,000	1,697,000
Tulita	1,589,000	1,629,000	1,629,000
Ulukhaktok	1,564,000	1,614,000	1,614,000
Wekweeti	979,000	1,010,000	1,010,000
Whati	1,442,000	1,497,000	1,497,000
Wrigley	558,000	581,000	581,000
Yellowknife	7,138,000	7,332,000	7,332,000
Total	**45,660,000**	**47,030,000**	**47,030,000**

Notes

(1) All funding is subject to the approval of the Legislative Assembly.

Water and Sewer Services Funding[1]

Community	Actual 2012-2013	Proposed 2013-2014	Proposed 2014-2015
Aklavik	537,000	589,000	589,000
Behchoko	1,028,000	1,046,000	1,046,000
Colville Lake	291,000	321,000	321,000
Deline	507,000	555,000	555,000
Dettah	192,000	232,000	232,000
Enterprise	163,000	194,000	194,000
Fort Good Hope	439,000	542,000	542,000
Fort Liard	544,000	595,000	595,000
Fort McPherson	756,000	807,000	807,000
Fort Providence	483,000	518,000	518,000
Fort Resolution	542,000	581,000	581,000
Fort Simpson	616,000	708,000	708,000
Fort Smith	183,000	294,000	294,000
Gameti	319,000	354,000	354,000
Hay River	330,000	341,000	341,000
Hay River Reserve	265,000	297,000	297,000
Inuvik	475,000	616,000	616,000
Jean Marie River	374,000	432,000	432,000
Kakisa	175,000	204,000	204,000
Lutselk'e	380,000	416,000	416,000
Nahanni Butte	361,000	420,000	420,000
Norman Wells	416,000	458,000	458,000
Paulatuk	310,000	344,000	344,000
Sachs Harbour	277,000	311,000	311,000
Trout Lake	303,000	405,000	405,000
Tsiigehtchic	375,000	412,000	412,000
Tuktoyaktuk	446,000	480,000	480,000
Tulita	518,000	558,000	558,000
Ulukhaktok	362,000	391,000	391,000
Wekweeti	269,000	299,000	299,000
Whati	523,000	564,000	564,000
Wrigley	254,000	374,000	374,000
Yellowknife	-	-	-
Total	**13,013,000**	**14,658,000**	**14,658,000**

Notes

(1) Actual amounts per community in 2011-2012 dependent on actual activity of communities.
(2) All funding is subject to the approval of the Legislative Assembly.

Community Public Infrastructure Funding[1]

Community	Actual 2012-2013	Proposed 2013-2014	Proposed 2014-2015
Aklavik	823,000	823,000	823,000
Behchoko	1,036,000	1,036,000	1,036,000
Colville Lake	675,000	675,000	675,000
Deline	809,000	809,000	809,000
Dettah	708,000	708,000	708,000
Enterprise	646,000	646,000	646,000
Fort Good Hope	805,000	805,000	805,000
Fort Liard	815,000	815,000	815,000
Fort McPherson	864,000	864,000	864,000
Fort Providence	866,000	866,000	866,000
Fort Resolution	799,000	799,000	799,000
Fort Simpson	943,000	943,000	943,000
Fort Smith	1,114,000	1,114,000	1,114,000
Gameti	735,000	735,000	735,000
Hay River	1,260,000	1,260,000	1,260,000
Hay River Reserve	736,000	736,000	736,000
Inuvik	1,231,000	1,231,000	1,231,000
Jean Marie River	640,000	640,000	640,000
Kakisa	620,000	620,000	620,000
Lutselk'e	768,000	768,000	768,000
Nahanni Butte	665,000	665,000	665,000
Norman Wells	869,000	869,000	869,000
Paulatuk	740,000	740,000	740,000
Sachs Harbour	668,000	668,000	668,000
Trout Lake	646,000	646,000	646,000
Tsiigehtchic	696,000	696,000	696,000
Tuktoyaktuk	899,000	899,000	899,000
Tulita	789,000	789,000	789,000
Ulukhaktok	772,000	772,000	772,000
Wekweeti	675,000	675,000	675,000
Whati	788,000	788,000	788,000
Wrigley	692,000	692,000	692,000
Yellowknife	2,210,000	2,210,000	2,210,000
Total	**28,002,000**	**28,002,000**	**28,002,000**

Notes

(1) All funding is subject to the approval of the Legislative Assembly.

Proposed 2013-2014 "Other" Community Government Funding[1]

Community	Seniors/Disabled Rebate [2]	Grant-in-Lieu[2]	Property Tax Grant Program[3]	Mobile Equipment	Utility Funding	Insurance Funding
Aklavik	-	-	24,000	-	-	-
Behchoko	-	-	75,000	-	-	-
Colville Lake	-	-	-	6,000	190,000	37,000
Deline	-	-	21,000	-	-	-
Dettah	-	-	5,000	8,000	65,000	20,000
Enterprise	-	-	17,000	-	-	-
Fort Good Hope	-	-	19,000	-	-	-
Fort Liard	-	-	29,000	-	-	-
Fort McPherson	-	-	47,000	-	-	-
Fort Providence	-	-	34,000	-	-	-
Fort Resolution	-	-	26,000	-	-	-
Fort Simpson	22,000	370,000	-	-	-	-
Fort Smith	80,000	617,000	-	-	-	-
Gameti	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hay River	60,000	523,000	-	-	-	-
Hay River Reserve	-	-	-	47,000	44,000	30,000
Inuvik	45,000	1,078,000	-	-	-	-
Jean Marie River	-	-	-	34,000	120,000	32,000
Kakisa	-	-	-	27,000	33,000	11,000
Lutselk'e	-	-	15,000	42,000	104,000	47,000
Nahanni Butte	-	-	-	36,000	139,000	39,000
Norman Wells	1,000	57,000	-	-	-	-
Paulatuk	-	-	6,000	-	-	-
Sachs Harbour	-	-	8,000	-	-	-
Trout Lake	-	-	-	45,000	22,000	36,000
Tsiigehtchic	-	-	12,000	-	-	-
Tuktoyaktuk	-	-	76,000	-	-	-
Tulita	-	-	26,000	-	-	-
Ulukhaktok	-	-	19,000	-	-	-
Wekweeti	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whati	-	-	16,000	-	-	-
Wrigley	-	-	-	29,000	149,000	48,000
Yellowknife	158,000	3,503,000	-	-	-	-
Total	**366,000**	**6,148,000**	**475,000**	**274,000**	**866,000**	**300,000**

Notes

(1) All funding is subject to the approval of the Legislative Assembly.

(2) Budgeted amount; actual amounts will be invoiced from the eligible community governments.

(3) Budgeted amount based on historic experience; actual amounts provided in 2013-14 may be different depending on property tax payment activity of community residents.

Gas Tax Agreement Funding[1]

Community	Actual 2012-2013	Proposed 2013-2014
Aklavik	294,268	294,268
Behchoko	617,469	617,469
Colville Lake	182,522	182,522
Deline	268,375	268,375
Dettah	205,461	205,461
Enterprise	170,030	170,030
Fort Good Hope	271,555	271,555
Fort Liard	277,688	277,688
Fort McPherson	336,286	336,286
Fort Providence	317,208	317,208
Fort Resolution	258,836	258,836
Fort Simpson	425,320	425,320
Fort Smith	704,004	704,004
Gameti	212,048	212,048
Hay River	1,015,622	1,015,622
Hay River Reserve	218,635	218,635
Inuvik	964,973	964,973
Jean Marie River	163,443	163,443
Kakisa	157,992	157,992
Lutselk'e	224,767	224,767
Nahanni Butte	174,345	174,345
Norman Wells	342,873	342,873
Paulatuk	213,638	213,638
Sachs Harbour	174,118	174,118
Trout Lake	169,575	169,575
Tsiigehtchic	189,335	189,335
Tuktoyaktuk	349,233	349,233
Tulita	273,599	273,599
Ulukhaktok	247,934	247,934
Wekweeti	177,979	177,979
Whati	261,562	261,562
Wrigley	170,257	170,257
Yellowknife	4,519,049	4,519,049
Total	**14,500,000**	**14,500,000**

Notes

(1) The Gas Tax Agreement between Canada and the Government of the Northwest Territories contains specific reporting and accountability provisions that must be fulfilled by community governments prior to funding being provided, please refer to Appendix D.

New Programs, Services and Initiatives

Accountability Framework

Since the implementation of the New Deal for NWT Community Government in 2007, community governments have been in control of their own infrastructure priorities. Building on the ideas and intentions of the New Deal, MACA worked with the NWT Association of Communities and the Local Government Administrators of the NWT to develop the Accountability Framework. The Framework emphasizes and reinforces the goals of the New Deal initiative, and supports the Legislative Assembly's goal of a strong north built on partnerships.

The Framework is designed around the f ve core areas of community government responsibility supported by MACA: Good Governance, Financial Management, Sound Administration, Planning and Safe Communities.

The Framework identif es a series of key indicators within each of the f ve core areas that will be used to measure the success and/or capacity of a community government in that area.The department provides, under each key indicator, information about why the indicator was identi f ed as important, a listing of potential outcomes that would be the result of successful community government performance in that area and how MACA can engage with community governments to support their success in that area.

Within each key indicator, MACA has established three categories into which community governments, depending on their practices, may fall. These categories are:

- Green Light – when the performance of a community government under any one of the key indicators in the Framework is categorized as Green Light, this indicates that no additional action or engagement on MACA's part is required, but that ongoing support for capacity building and training are available to the community.
- Yellow Light – when the performance of a community government under any one of the key indicators in the Framework is categorized as Yellow Light, this is an indication to the department that informal engagement is required to provide support for that particular key indicator.
- Red Light – when the performance of a community government under any one of the key indicators in the Framework is categorized as Red Light, this is an indication of serious issues at the community level and formal engagement with the community government is required to address the issues identif ed under the key indicator.

MACA recognizes that the information collecting and reporting demands on community governments are signif cant. It is important that wherever possible, reporting required to meet obligations with other agreements (i.e. Gas Tax Agreement and Building Canada Plan Agreement) is streamlined with MACA's requirements for information and reporting. The Framework takes steps to reduce redundancies in the reporting requirements expected of communities.

MACA began the implementation of the Accountability Framework in the 2012-2013 fiscal year. A draft was circulated to communities at the NWT Association of Communities Annual General Meeting and will be formally circulated to community governments in 2013. The funding agreements provided to communities in June 2012 included reporting requirements that enable MACA to gather information to support the implementation of the Accountability Framework.

Implementation of the Framework is also being supported by the department through the development of an ongoing communications plan, intended to ensure that the dialogue between community governments and the department is open and clear. The department will also be updating the Community Toolkit, available on the MACA website, to include tools and checklists designed to support communities as implementation of the Framework progresses.

The first reporting on the indicators included in the Accountability Framework will be included as part of the measures reporting in the 2014-2015 MACA Business Plan.

MACA's New Website

The current MACA website is based on old technologies and is designed around an information structure that mimics the organizational structure of the department. As a result MACA has invested in the development of a new site that will launch in the fall of 2012.

The new site will be much more user-friendly for MACA's stakeholders and will provide additional tools and efficiencies not currently available. In addition to re-organizing the site content to make it easier for users to find what they are looking for, the new site will include an online calendar and course registration for the School of Community Government as well as online application forms for a number of other departmental programs. The new site will also feature a media relations page that will show an archive of MACA news releases, making it easy for users to find out what is new at the department.

Youth Leadership Strategy

The NWT Youth Leadership Strategy was developed to improve the reach of youth programs and services and initiate the development of longer-term, evidence based strategies to guide future investments in youth. The Strategy was shaped by the input of youth and youth serving organizations in the NWT collected through an extensive series of consultations.

The Strategy focuses on two high level goals for youth programming in the NWT, capacity development and healthy choices, and established strategies, planned actions and key performance measures for each.

Volunteer Development Strategy

In 2009, MACA and the Department of the Executive hosted a Volunteer Summit to provide an opportunity for volunteers to express their needs, concerns and ideas surrounding the voluntary sector. The 2009 Summit was followed by an extensive review of volunteer initiatives and survey of volunteers from across the NWT. Together, these activities informed the development of a renewed GNWT Volunteer Support Initiative (VSI).

NWT communities have a tremendous pool of existing and potential volunteers who are capable of making a significant contribution to community wellbeing. The renewed VSI includes strategies designed to encourage community involvement in volunteer development, make strategic investments in volunteer organizations, promote youth citizenship and community involvement, support the training of volunteers, recognize and reward volunteerism and support information sharing and networking.

Community Emergency Planning Workshops

MACA has launched a strategy aimed at improving the capacity of emergency management of f cials and developing community emergency plans. As a part of this strategy, MACA completed development of a two-day workshop designed to familiarize community government of f cials with their roles and responsibilities relating to emergency management and to develop/update the community emergency plan. MACA anticipates delivering six additional workshops in 2012-2012, and will continue to promote the workshop to communities wishing to improve their level of civil emergency preparedness.

2012-2013 will see MACA launch a six-module web-based video (and DVD) that will of fer community emergency management of f cials further opportunities to learn about roles, responsibilities, and the Northwest Territories emergency management regime.

Updates to Existing Programs, Services and Initiatives

A Clear Path Forward: MACA's 2010-2015 Strategic Plan

Although developed during the 16th Assembly, MACA's Strategic Plan complements and supports the vision and priorities of the 17th Assembly of the NWT while also focusing on prioritizing the core business of the Department.

Over the past several years, MACA and its partners reached the following milestones:

- The number of community government that submitted annual operating budgets prior to the next fiscal year increased by 80%, and the number of community governments that submitted annual capital plans prior to the next fiscal year increased by 400%.
- Completion of a review of the Operations and Maintenance Funding Policy, the Water and Sewer Funding Policy, Community Public Infrastructure Policy and the Extraordinary Funding Policy.
- 80% of community governments are implementing energy plans.
- The number of community government staff achieving occupational certification has more than doubled since 2007, with 78 achieving certification.
- Completed the Youth Leadership Strategy and the Voluntary Support Iniatitive.
- Fire Service Assessments and Development Plans were completed in 24 communities.

As MACA moves into the final years of the Strategic Plan, the department will continue to move forward proactively building on its successes in collaboration with its partners. This approach will allow MACA to support community governments in achieving their vision, goals and objectives.

"A Clear Path Forward" is intended to demonstrate a sequence of actions that will guide MACA's activities over the next five years in a cohesive and transparent manner. The ongoing implementation of the Strategic Plan will be supported through the development of annual business plans providing details on targets and achievements and note important milestones.

For a copy of "A Clear Path Forward", visit www.maca.gov.nt.ca.

Ground Ambulance and Highway Rescue

MACA is leading an interdepartmental advisory committee, composed of the Departments of Justice, Transportation, and Health and Social Services to develop a strategy to support the delivery of ground ambulance and highway rescue services in the NWT . The strategy will inform a review of the current ground ambulance and highway rescue funding program to ensure that GNWTpolicy objectives are clear and that value is maximized.

Planning and research will begin in 2012-2013, with recommendations and stakeholder consultation expected in 2013-2014. Consultation will include Regional Health Authorities, the Northwest Territories Association of Communities, the NorthwestTerritories Fire Chief's Association, and the Local Government Administrators of the Northwest Territories.

In the interim, MACAhas issued a call for 2012-2013 applications for the GrounAmbulance and Highway Rescue Contribution Program.

Public Service Capacity Initiative

The Public Service Capacity for Local Governments Initiative is a collaborative ef fort between the Departments of Municipal and Community Affairs (MACA) and Human Resources, the NWT Association of Communities and the Local Government Administrators of the NWT. The initiative involves a series of programs and services that will help to address challenges concerning the recruitment and retention of key senior administrative staff at the local government level.

Advancing Local Government Administrator Program (ALGAP)

The Advancing Local Government Administrator Program (ALGAP) is the f agship program of the Public Service Capacity Initiative and was launched at the annual general meeting of the NWT Association of Communities in May 2010. Through ALGAP, community governments can apply for up to two years of funding to support either a trainee or mentor for their senior administrator position, depending on the current needs of the local government.

ALGAP has an annual budget of $500,000 and provides assistance within the following three categories of support.

Investing Locally (Category One)

This category includes local governments who do not have a Local Government Administrator (LGA) on staff. A local trainee is identif ed to receive training and support from an experienced administrator. The administrator is hired to provide both support to the trainee and to carry out the operational responsibilities of the LGA. To support retention, the trainee is expected tof ll the LGA role for a minimum of two years of service upon successfully completing the program.

Succession Planning (Category Two)

This category allows a local government whose LGAs within two years of retirement or departing for other reason to train a successor. The LGA acts as a mentor to a trainee while performing his/her LGA duties. To support retention, the trainee is expected, upon successful completion, to succeed the outgoing LGA for a minimum of two years.

Skill Builders (Category Three)

This category allows a community' s LGA who is interested and in need of training and development opportunities to access funding to improve the professional skills the LGA position he/she already holds.

The council of a local government must support any application for ALGAP funding by motion. Other conditions for successful applications are: a contribution agreement must be signed, a candidate must be identif ed and an agreed upon, approved training plan must be in place.

Together with the pilot projects that were launched in 2009-2010, there are now eleven community governments participating in and benef ting from this program.

Other Programs

Other programs of the Public Service Capacity Initiative include the Good Governance Workshop Series offering training for elected leaders; human resources contracted services; national job postings; and a new website with complete program information at www33strong.com. Other components of the initiative are still under development; these include a mentorship program, community self-assessment tools, and a "pool of professionals" program.

For more information about the Public Service Capacity for Local Governments Initiative, visit www.33strong.ca.

Policy and Legislation

New Deal Review

The New Deal for NWT community governments was introduced in 2004 and the funding policies associated with the initiative were implemented in 2007. Part of the commitment to stakeholders at the time of implementation was that the department would conduct a review of the policies and included funding formulas within the first five years to ensure that they were working as intended.

In 2012, the four policies associated with the New Deal, the Operations and Maintenance Funding Policy the Water and Sewer Services Funding Policy, the Community Public Infrastructure Funding Policy and the Extraordinary Funding Policy underwent a complete review. Feedback and input received from LGANT and NWTAC resulted in minor amendments to the policies, but no significant changes were made to the funding formulas.

Community governments will receive $28 million in capital funding in 2013-2014, supplemented by $15 million in funding delivered through the federal Gas Tax Agreement. These amounts have not increased since 2010-2011. During the review of the funding policies, there was no focus on increasing the $28 million Community Public Infrastructure allocation. There was an understanding that the GNWT's fiscal framework would not allow for any significant increase to this funding. Additionally, there is not enough data available on the infrastructure needs of community governments to be able to justify an increase to the funding allocation at this time.

MACA is working closely with the NWTAC on the development of an asset management framework, part of which includes updating the current condition of community public infrastructure in communities that will help to inform next steps for the department with regards to the O&M and capital needs of community governments into the future.

Community governments have indicated that their biggest pressures are in the area of operations and maintenance costs. Community governments have been building infrastructure since 2007, adding significantly to the stock of infrastructure located in communities across the NWT. In contrast, the Operations and Maintenance Funding Policy has not taken into account this additional stock of infrastructure in its forced growth calculations. Additionally, the approved forced growth for operations and maintenance has been less than the amount applied for due to limits on forced growth allocations.

Curfew Act

The Curfew Act is old legislation and was not caught in consequential amendments arising from the "new" municipal legislation of 2003. The "new" municipal legislation conferred extensive powers on municipalities to make bylaws on a wide range of subjects, including the "safety, health and welfare of people and the protection of people and property", including curfews.

While Designated Authorities are not captured by the municipal legislation, and may have need for the Curfew Act, no Designated Authorities now have curfews, and the last community to do so – Fort Resolution – repealed its curfew a number of years ago. In 2012, MACA consulted with Designated Authorities to ascertain if there was any desire to maintain and use this legislation. Feedback indicates that there is no interest in maintaining the Curfew Act.

In the fall of 2012, MACA will move forward with a legislative proposal to revoke the Curfew Act.

Pawnbrokers and Secondhand Dealers Act

The Pawnbrokers and Secondhand Dealers Act is old legislation and was originally intended to protect NWT consumers in interactions with pawnbrokers and second hand dealers. There are currently no businesses in the NWT licensed as pawnbrokers or second hand dealers, and MACA has not issued a dealer's license in living memory. This absence of a pawnbroker and second hand dealer industry renders the legislation largely irrelevant.

Across the country, many jurisdictions have repealed similar legislation, leaving the regulation of pawnbrokers and second hand dealers to municipalities. Other jurisdictions have no legislation regulating the business provincially, or municipally. Under the NWT's municipal legislation, community governments would have the option to create classi f cations and licensing schemes through bylaws to regulate this industry should the need arise.

In the fall of 2012, MACA will move forward with a legislative proposal to revoke the Pawnbrokers and Secondhand Dealers Act.

Film Classification Act

The Film Classi f cation Act was intended to regulate the classi f cation of publicly viewed f lms in the NWT and includes regulations made pursuant to the statute adopted from an Alberta standard that was repealed and replaced in 2009. As a consequence, the current legislation lacks a basis for its classication system that sets out the conditions under which persons may be admitted to a theatre and be advised of contentious content in advance. Further, this legislation has not been signif cantly amended since 1998 and its relevance may need to be reevaluated.

In the fall of 2012, MACA will consult with the Capitol Theatre in Yellowknife, the Riverview Cineplex in Hay River and Western Arctic Moving Pictures to determine if stakeholders have any feedback with regards to MACA's proposed revocation of the Film Classif cation Act.

Civil Emergency Measures Act

The Civil Emergency MeasuresAct is old legislation that puts an emphasis on dealing with emergencies of a purely local nature. The statute does not provide suf cient authority for GNWTemergency plans dealing with pandemics, national and international security issues, wildf re and climate-related emergencies. As a result, MACA is planning a complete review of the legislation.

MACA will being preliminary analysis of theAct parallel with the review of the NWTEmergency Plan, with anticipated stakeholder consultation in the summer of 2013 and the completion of a legislative proposal in the late fall of 2013.

Fire Prevention Act

The Fire Prevention Act was initially passed in the mid-1970s and has never been thoroughly reviewed. The review of the Act will be guided by a working group made up of representatives from partner organizations, technical experts, and departmental staf f. As the working group completes their review, they will work to clarify the regulatory regime and ofences, ensure that investigation mechanisms comply with the Charter of Rights and Freedoms and update penalties.

Preliminary inter-jurisdictional research has begun and should be complete in 2012, with the goal of having a legislative proposal ready by the end of 2013.

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